

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 19 with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- The sides **54a**, **54b** of each bearing **50a**, **50b** can define a generally planar surface, or face **56a**, **56b**, which is configured to rotate against an adjacent second or third member on the shaft 16 such as the spacer 70, thrust collar 18, or turbine wheel assembly 14. In other words, as shown in Figure 1, the first side 54a of bearing 50a is configured to rotate against the spacer 70 (i.e., a "second member") and the second side 54b of bearing 50a is configured to rotate against the thrust collar 18 (i.e., a "third member"). Similarly, as also shown in Figure 1, the first side 54a of bearing 50b is configured to rotate against the spacer 70 (i.e., a "second member") and the second side 54b of bearing 50b is configured to rotate against the turbine wheel assembly 14 (i.e., a "third member"). The face **56a**, **56b** of each side **54a**, **54b** can extend radially from the bore **60** to the outer surface **62** of the bearing **50a**, **50b** or to a relief **64a**, **64b** connecting the face **56a**, **56b** and the outer surface **62**. As shown in Figures 2 and 4, each side **54a**, **54b** of the bearing **50a**, **50b** defines a plurality of grooves **66** extending radially between the bore **60** and an outer perimeter of the respective side **54a**, **54b**. For example, the grooves **66** can extend radially outward to the outer surface **62** or to the relief **64a**, **64b** of each side **54a**, **54b**. The grooves **66** provide a fluid passage between the bore **60** and the outer surface **62** so that fluid can flow between the bore **60** and the outer surface **62** through the grooves **66**. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 22 with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- According to one advantageous embodiment of the invention, the grooves **66** are formed by pressing a die against the bearing **50a**, **50b** or otherwise knurling the surfaces **56a**, **56b** of the bearing **50a**, **50b** to form the grooves **66**. For example, Figure 5 illustrates a die **80** that defines a plurality of radial ridges **82** that correspond to the desired shape and configuration of the grooves **66** in the bearing **50a**, **50b**. The die **80**, which can be formed of steel or another material that is preferably harder than the bearing **50a**, **50b**, can be pressed against the bearing **60 50a**, **50b** manually or with a hydraulic, pneumatic, or electric actuator (not shown), i.e., in the direction **84** as shown. If the grooves **66** are to be formed on both faces **56a**, **56b** of the bearing **50a**, **50b**, two dies **80** can be pressed against the opposite sides **54a**, **54b** of the bearing **50a**, **50b** at the same time. Alternatively, a single die **80** can be successively pressed against the two sides **54a**, **54b** of the bearing **50a**, **50b**. The grooves **66** can also be formed by other

methods such as milling the bearing **50a**, **50b** using a computer numerical controlled (CNC) milling machine, but it will be appreciated that the grooves **66** can be formed relatively quickly and, hence, at relatively low cost, by pressing the grooves **66** using the die **80** or a similar other form. --